# CONGRESS.

The Rights of the Indians in Their Reservations.

THE SOLDIERS AND SAILORS OF 1812.

The Interest on the 3.65 Bonds and the Corruption in the District.

REORGANIZATION OF THE ARMY.

BENATE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23, 1876. A large number of petitions were presented and sev

eral bills, mostly of a local character, introduced.

Mr. ANTHONY, (rep.) of R. I., from the Committee on Printing, reported back the resolution recently subwritted by him in regard to the nublication of debates in the Congressional Record, without amendment and asked for its immediate consideration. He said it had been suggested to him that a week was too long to allow a speech to be reserved for correction. He had no objection to making the period shorter if Senators desired to have it so.

Mr. BAYARD, (dem.) of Del., said he was in favor the resolution with certain amendments. He believed there should be a discretion resting with Senators touching the erasure of remarks of a personal nature spoken in the heat of debate. Oftentimes Sena-tors might desire upon reflection to have such remarks left out of the record. He moved to strike out the words "without omission, alteration or adultion," so that it would read, "and such speeches shall be printed as they were actually delivered, except verbal alterations." \*\*E.\*

terations," &c. Mr. Whyre, (dem.) of Md., moved to amend the reso

Mr. Whyte, (dem.) of Md., moved to amend the resolution so as to provide, "That no speech shall be published which has been read in either house from manuscript or printed slips."

Mr. Anthory moved to amend the resolution by striking out all the latter part in regard to correcting speeches, the time within which they should be returned to the reporter, &c.

Mr. Whyte moved to add to the resolution, as modified by Mr. Anthony, the clause which he submitted heretofore, "That no speech shall be published which has been read in either House from manuscript or printed slips."

Mr. Morrille, (rep.) of VL, said one of the most able.

Mr. Morrill, (rep.) of Vt., said one of the most able Mr. Morrill, (rep.) of VL, said one of the most able and eloquent speeches ever made in this body was read from manuscript by the Senator from North Carolina (Mr. Ransom). A few days ago the Senator from Ohio (Mr Thurman) read a strong legal argument on the Louislana question. The late Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. Sumner) always read his speeches from manuscript. He (Mr. Morrill) had no idea that the House would pass such a resolution as the one now before the Senate, and he thought it had better be inideasted.

Mr. Freinghuysen, (rep.) of N. J., moved to recome it the resolution to the Committee on Printing

Mr. Freedomiusers, (rep.) of N. J., moved to recommit the resolution to the Committee on Printing.

Agreed to.

Crime in the indian reservations of the unfinished business, being the bill conferring exclusive jurisdiction over Indian reservations upon the United States courts and for the punishment of crimes committed by and against Indians. The pending amendment being that of Mr. Allison, of lowa, providing that the second section shall not be construed to prevent the cutting of timber or grass, or the use of stone on any Indian reservation as may be necessary for the army or the use of the several agencies located on such reservation. It was agreed to.

Mr. Allison moved to amend the third section by striking out the words, "the request of the agent or superintendent having charge of the reserve," and interf, "the order of the President of the United States," so that it would read, "that any person found upon any Indian reservation contrary to law, and who shall refuse or neglect to remove therefrom upon the order of the President of the United States, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor," &c. Agreed to.

Mr. Faddock, of Nebraska, submitted a substitute for the second section providing that the President of the United States may by executive order prohibit ail persons not Indians from cutting or removing wood or stone from any reservation, and any person violating the order shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction fined not exceeding two years.

THE BLACK BILLS.

Mr. Window, (rep.) of Minn., opposed the substitute. He said there were all founded, and the Senate should not by this substitute compel those persons to leave that reservation.

Mr. Edmunds asked if they hat any right there?

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not by this substitute compel those persons to leave that reservation.

Mr. Edditors asked if they had any right there?

Mr. Edditors replied technically, no. He argued that the treaty with the Sioux Indians of 1868 had been violated by them, though the government had faithfully complied with its part and appropriated the \$1,250,000 annually for these Indians. At the end of the four years the alternative was presented that the government should continue to pay this million and a quarter or fight. The government had new taculty given its consent to miners going to the Black Hills, as no efforts nad been made during the last two months to keep them away. He moved an amendment to the substitute, providing that the provisions of this act shall not apply to that part of the Sioux reservation lying in and between the north and south forks of the Cheyenne River and east of the east line of Wyoming Territory. Resuming his remarks, he said he was determined that the people of the United States should have the right to go to the Black Hills and develop the wealth of that country. He again re-

ince of Wyoming Territory. Resuming his remarks, he said he was determined that the people of the United States should have the right to go to the Black Hills and develop the wealth of that country. He again referred to the treaty of 1868 as having been volated by the Indians, and said, when the army of the United States crossed the northern portion of their Territory two years ago, in making a railroad survey, two or three attacks were made by the Sioux bands.

An extended debate followed, during which Mr. Edmunds, cf. Vermont, and Mr. Morriti, of Maine, took strong grounds against the right of white settlers to some upon the Sioux reservation.

Pending discussion Mr. Edmunds, frem the Judiciary Committee, reported favorably on the bill to change the time for hotding the terms of the District Court for the District of West Virginia. Passed.

Mr. Wadleton, (rep.) of N. H. moved to reconsider the vote by which the report of the Conference Committee on the joint resolution to pay the interest on the 3-65 bonds was agreed to on Monday last. He said he made the motion for the purpose of stating the reasons which, prompted him to give that notice on Monday. If means could be fevised to ascertain which bonds had been issued for fraudulent claims it should be done, but after a careful examination of the subject he had come to the some for fraudulent claims it should be done, but after a careful examination of the subject he had come to the nonclaufon that they could not be separated and must all be paid. If these bonds issued for fraudulent claims He spoke of the frauds committed in the District, and said they had almost made the name of the District mitamous beiore any investigation could be made to ascertain which had been issued to pay the counsel employed to defend the Board of Public Works, and they had been issued to pay the counsel employed to defend the Board from the bonds issued for honest claims and all must be paid. There had been some task about who was responsible for the present state of things. The Sen

lies. It was almost unanimous, and no pariy was responsible for it.

Mr. Mranimox, of North Carolina, asked if the Senator said 3.65 bonds were issued to pay the counsel employed by the Board of Public Works.

Mr. Wadishon said he understood that the gentlemen who conducted their delence carried their claim before the Board of Audit and were allowed \$12,000. For the reasons above stated—that it would be impossible to separate the fraudulently issued bonds from those homestry issued he withdrew the motion to reconsider could not be withdrawn, and he submitted that it the allegations made by the Sectator from New Hampshire were true it should not be withdrawn.

Mr. Boox, of Missouri, said the Senate of the United States owed it to its own dignity to examine into this matter. It \$12,000 worth of these bonds had been issued to pay counsel the matter should be investigated.

Mr Wadlings asked leave to withdraw his motion

The question being on granting such leave, Mr. Morrill, of Maine, moved to lay the request on the table, Agreed to—yeas 57, nays 1—Mr. Eamunds, Mr. Monant, then moved to lay the motion to recondider the vote on the table, pending which Mr. Saulsbury, of Delaware, moved to adjourn. Agreed to—yeas 52, nays 25; and at ten minutes past five P. M. the Senate adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23, 1876. At the meeting of the House this morning Mr. Kerr occupied the chair as Speaker, apparently much improved in health. His resumption of duty was the subect of much congratulation by members and officers of

REDROANIZATION OF THE ARMY.

Mr. BANKING, (dem.) of Ohio, introduced a bill to promote the efficiency of the army, to provide for its gradual reduction and to consolidate certain of its staff

artments, Referred, It reduces the number of cavalry regiments to eight and of infantry regiments to twenty-three, and provides that here shall not be any new enlistments till the number of enhated men shall be reduced to 20,000; that the

known as the corps of artitlery and shall consist of five batteries of light artiflery and six batteries of artillery. The officers of the artillery are to be one chief of artillery, with the rank of brigadler general; four colonels, six lieutenant colonels, twelve majors, sixty captains, 120 first lieutenants and sixty-five second

infantry. It provides aides-de-camp for general officers as follows:—The General, three; the Lieutenant General, two; the major generals, two each, and the brigadier generals, one each.

There are to be no new appointments and no pro otions in the Bureau of Military Justice or among judge advocates.

It merges the Quartermaster's and Subsistence partments into one organization, to be known as the Department of Supplies, which is to consist of one chief, with the rank of brigadier general; six colonels, ten lieutenant colonels, twenty-four majors and forty-two captains.

chief, with the rank of brigadier general; six colonels, ten fieutenant colonels, twenty-four majors and forty-two captains.

The Medical Department is to consist of one surgeon general, with the rank of brigadier general; one assistant surgeon general, with the rank of colonel; two medical purveyors, with the rank of lieutenant colonel; five surgeons, with the rank of lieutenant colonel; forty surgeons, with the rank of first lieutenant (mounted) for the first five years and with the rank of orapian (mounted) after five years and with the rank of captain (mounted) after five years and with the rank of captain (mounted) after five years and with the rank of orapian (mounted) after five years service. The number of contract surgeons is to be limited to fifty. The office of medical storckeeper is abolished.

The Paymaster General is to have the rank of brigadier general, and there are to be no new appointments to the grade of major in the Pay Department until the number of majors shall have been reduced below twenty, at which number they are to remain fixed.

It provides for a board for the mustering out of the service of any officers reported to be unfit for the proper discharge of their duties from any cause except in juries incurred or disease contracted in the discharge of their duties. It confines appointments to the grade of second lieutenants to graduates of the Military Academy, and to the first sergeants of artillery, cavalry and insantry. It fixes the monthly pay of first sergeants of artillery, cavalry and insantry at \$40 per month. It repeals the law that allows women to accompany the troops as laundresses.

Mr. Robens (dem.) of N. C., offered a resolution troops as laundresses.

Mr. Rossins, (dem.) of N. C., offered a resolution calling for information as to army officers holding con-

troops as laundresses.

Mr. Robbins, (dem.) of N. C., offered a resolution cading for information as to army officers holding consular or diplomatic appointments. Adopted.

The Charges have been made and spread at length on the record seriously reflecting on George F. Seward, late Consul General to Shanghai, and now Minister to China, and directing the Secretary of State to communicate any information or facts in his possession bearing on the truth of such charges. Adopted.

Mr. Morrison, (dem.) of Ill., offered a resolution authorizing the sub-committees of the several committees that are charged with investigations to conduct these investigations, with power to send for persons and papers. Adopted.

Mr. Fork, (rep.) of Ill., from the Committee on Territorics, reported a bill to prevent the uscless slaughter of buffalces in the Territories.

Atter a discussion participated in by Messra Fort of Illinois, Maginnis of Montana, Crunnso of Nebraska, Dunnell of Minnesona, Townsend of New York, Regan, Throckmorton and Hancock of Texas, Baker of Indiana, Jenks of Pennsylvania and Conger of Michigan, the bill was passed.

The bill makes it unlawful for any person not an Indian to kill, wound or in any manner destroy any female buffalo or any greater number of buffalces than are needed for food or for the market.

The SOLDIERS AND SALLONS OF 1812.

On motion of Mr. HENTON, of Virginia, the House, at twenty minutes to three o'clock, went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, Mr. Blackburn, of Kentucky, in the chair, on the bill amending the laws granting pensions to the soldiers and saliors of the war of 1812 and their widows. It directs the Secretary of the Interior to place on the pension rolls the names of the surviving officers and enlisted and draited men, including militia and volunteers of the military and naval service of the Union, Mr. Blackburn, of Kentucky, in the chair, on the bill amending the laws granting pensions to the pension now receiving a pension at that rate or over, or to any perso

children.

Mr. Hoskins, (rep.) of N. Y., moved to amend by giving pensions to those who served in the war for five days instead of ten days as provided by the bill. Adopted.

Mr. Carril, (dem.) of Va., moved to strike out the provise which provides that the widows of the soldiers

Mr. Carrill, (dem.) of Va., moved to strike out theprovise which provides that the widows of the soidiers
must have been married prior to 1850. Adopted.

Mr. Baker, (rep.) of Ind., moved to strike out from
the bill all that portion which provides for returning to
the pension rolls the names of those soldiers stricken
therefrom on account of sympathy with the rebellion.
In the course of the discussion Mr. Huxrox, of Virginia, stated the number of persons who would be restored to the pension rolls under the bill would be only
450, and their annual amount of pensions only \$3,965.
The amount of arrearages was not exactly known.

Mr. Caswell, (rep.) of Wis., moved to amend by forbidding the payment of arrearages.

This amendment was opposed by Mr. Harris, of Virginia, and Mr. Vance, of North Carolina, the latter making an appeal to the liberality of the House in regard
to those old pensioners.

Mr. Hals, (rep.) of Me., remarked that the democratic
side of the House was not exhibiting a spirit of liberality in cutting down necessary appropriations, reducing
the salaries of officials and in turning out of office hundreds of deserving men and women. All this was done
on the ground of economy. He reminded them that
there had been suspicions and suggestions that every
dollar saved by this policy would be eaten up by claims
of the country.

Mr. Hexrox, (dem.) of Va., responded, and reminded

of one sort or another coming from the Southern part of the country.

Mr. Henron, (dem.) of Va., responded, and reminded Mr. Hale that when the Annual Pension Appropriation bill was before the House no member on the democratic side manifested any opposition to it, and he had never supposed that anybody would raise a question about the crippled pensioners of the war of 1812.

Mr. Banks, of Massachusetts, remarked that there was some reason in Mr. Hale's suggestion, but still the necessity of retrenchment was so obvious that no member could safely refuse to vote for it; but the question was entirely different. It was an obligation—a debt on the part of the government. He thought the exception proposed by Mr. Caswell ought not to be made. He had been voting in the House, off and on, for ten years to have pensions granted to the soldiers of 1812, not as a compensation, but as an honorable recognition of their services.

The amendment offered by Mr. Caswell was further opposed by Mr. Harrison, of Illinois; Mr. Hoge, of South Carolina; Mr. Townsend, of New York; Mr. Cox, of New York, and others.

Without disposing of it the committee rose, and the House, at five o'clock, adjourned.

## THE OLD GUARD IN CHARLESTON.

Despatches received yesterday from members of the Old Guard now visiting Charleston, S. C., as the guests of the Washington Light Infantry of that city, give glowing accounts of the welcome they received and the public and social hospitalities which followed. The steamship arrived at seven o'clock A. M., in ample time to enable the delegation to participate in the mil-itary ceremonies incident to the celebration of the anniversary of Washington's Birthday, and the "bearskins," acting as an escort to "the old flag of Eutaw," were a prominent feature of the procession. The United States officers and troops stationed at that post also participated in the events of the day, and contributed not a little to the good feeling which was contributed not a little to the good feeling which was sought to be established. The oration was delivered by Wade Hampton. Yesterday the Old Guard, in company with the Ulinch Rides of Augusta, Ga, and the Washington Light Infantry, made an excursion up the Ashioy River to several plantations identified with revolutionary memories. To-day a visit will be made to Fort Sumter, Morris and Sullivan's islands. The "boys" express themselves as highly pleased with their visit.

## CHARITIES' AID ASSOCIATION.

The fourth annual meeting of the State Charities' Aid Association is to be held this evening at Masoure Temple. The problems connected with pauperism are ports of this association deserve careful considera-on. Mr. Charles O'Conor, one of the original mem-ers of the association, will preside over the meeting night, and Mr. Joseph H. Choate will make the ad-

## A "FLOATING PALACE" DESTROYED.

A large frame building, modelled after Noah's ark, and used in summer on the Passaic River, Newark, as a refreshment saloon under the name of The Floating Palace, was destroyed by fire before daylight yesterday morning. The fire resulted from an explosion of an oil imp in the upper part of the building, which was occupied by the proprietor, his wife, an old woman and two or three children. The owner, who is till of consumption, had to be thrown from the window and fell into the water, but was rescued.

## "RESCUED IN TIME."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD :---

The pathetic description in yesterday's RERALD of the suffering and abandonment of the young girl Annie Brooks, of Plainville, Conn , who was found wandering on the Bowery last Monday morning, commanded my al reduction and to consolidate certain of its staff timents. Referred.

timents. Referred.

duces the number of cavalry regiments to eight and the corner of Canal street and Broadway, and I deny shall not be any new enlistments till the number shall not be any new enlistments till the number called or me representing nersell as a relative or friend. I have never had any relative named Brooks, more went what might be termed "friends," nor have lasted on the corner of Canal street and Broadway, and I deny emphatically that Mass Brooks or any other grid called or me representing nersell as a relative or friend. I have never had any relative named Brooks, more went what might be termed "friends," nor have lasted on the artillery shall be hereafter.

February 23, 1876. BRYAN G. Mc6WYNY. earnest sympathy, but there is one statement

Reassembling of the Members of the House.

More Results from the Committee on Crime.

SUPERVISION OF THE CRIMINAL CLASS.

The Bill of Mr. Englehart in Full.

ALBANY, Feb. 23, 1876. The Assembly reassembled this evening, there being present but sixty-eight members, which fact was ascertained by a call of the roll, made necessary by a notion of Mr. Graff during the debate on the Spuyten Dayvil bill introduced by Mr. Forster.

There was very little business of any importance ransacted, and but few bills were introduced. Mr. Forster's railroad bill gives any railroad company, organized under the laws of the United States, power to hold real estate in the city of New York. This is regarded as a Tom Scott dodge.

Comptroller Green's voluminous reply to Assemblyman A. J. Campbell's resolution relative to the New York officials and their salaries was submitted by the

SUPERVISION OF CRIMINALS. The Committee on Crime, among other suggestions in their report submitted to the Assembly last week advised that some plan should be adopted by which the criminal classes could be kept in a state of perthis evening seems to fully meet all the suggestions of the committee, based as they were on the hints given to them by the oldest police experts in New York city. As it is a very important measure, and one, when becomes a law, which will make a great change in the detective system throughout the State, I herewith ap-

detective system throughout the State, I herewith append it in iuli:—

An Act to provide for a better supervision of persons convicted of crime and to prevent the assuming of false names by persons charged with crime.

CHEMINALS TO EMPORY TO THE AUTHORITIES.

SECTION I.—In addition to the punishments now prescribed by law for criminal offences in this State it shall be the duty of every person who may hereafter be sentenced by any court to punishment in any State prison or penitentiary in writing or personally after he or she shall be discharged from imprisonment upon such sentence twice in each month thereafter to the superintendent of police in the city in which he or she may reside, or to the sheriff of the county if there be no superintendent of police in the county in which he or she shall reside, euch report shall give the name under which he created for which he or she shall reside, euch for which he or promuent ander such sentence to imprisonment, the term of the date of his or her discharge and the place of his or her residence, giving particularly, if any city, the street and number in such street; or if in any town or village the location of the dwelling in which he or she shall reside as really as possible, and in case any such person shall intend to remove from the residence last reported as aloresaid by him or her it shall be his or her duy at least five days before making such removal to report such intention to remove to the said apperintendent of police or sheriff, as the case may be, giving in such street or if in although the continuous of the decendance of the tentes of the continuous of the shall reside as really as possible, with the street and number if possible, or the matter hereinbefore required, the city, town or village, with the street and number if possible, or the mear description of the place to which he or she intends to remove, and if he or she intends to remove from the State then he or she shall estate as the day to remove in his office of the mane, age, description, place of

sentenced to Stace and who Man; any such and every and who Man; any such and every sentenced shall further contain a copy of each and every raished to any sheriff or superintendent of police by any gracial to the requirements of section 1 of this act, and iso the reports of the wardens and keepers of the different prisons and penitentiaries as required by this act.

SEC. 3. The records mentioned in the second as silon of this act shall be considered in the account as second and shall not be shown or their contents be divulged to any person unless by order duly made therefor by a police comparer, a superintendent of police or a sheriff of a solice force of any to members of a police force of the first police.

ties, or who shall unnecessarily harass or unnoy, for any purpose whatever, any person who shall duly make the reports required by this act, or any member of his or her family, or any person in whose house he or she shall reside, shall be deemed guilty of a missemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be sentenced for not less than one mouth and not more than one year to improvement in a penitentary in the county in which he shall be convicted.

AN INDUCKENSY FOR EXFORM.

SEC. 4.—At the expiration of the term during which any person shall her required under section 1 of this act to make a report as therein defined, if this act to make a report as therein defined, if any her of the section of this act during such term, and it shall have been for a first offence for which he or she shall have been convicted, he or she or any one representing him or her shall have the right to demand of any sheriff or superintendent of police a

to any member of the family of such person, to his or her executor or administrator, as the case may be, and to expunge from his records or to destroy all evidence of such reports.

Sec. 5.—In addition to the term of sentence passed hereafter upon any person convicted of a crime when such sentence soall exceed the term of six mouths it shall be the daty of every judge, court of special sessions, police justice or justice of the peace before whom such person shall have been convicted, to sentence such person to report, after he or she shall nave been discharged from his or her imprisonment, to the aheriff of the county in which he or she shall nave been discharged from his or her imprisonment, to the aheriff of the county in which he or she shall have been convicted; and it shall be the duty of every such he shall have been sentenced for the offence of which he has been convicted; and it shall be the duty of every such court or magistrate to inform each porson so convicted before them of what he is required under section 1 of this act to report and in what manner such report is to be made.

SEC. 6.—It shall be the duty of every warden or other keeper of every prison or penitentiary in this state, before any person who is hereafter sontenced shall be disharged from an imprisonment ugater such sentence, to cause the provisions of this act to be read to him or her, and to see that he or she is informed of the requirements of the same and to impress upon him or her the necessity of complying with its terms.

SEC. 7.—It shall be the duty of every warden or keeper of any prison or penitentiary in this state, immediately after the commitment to his charge of any person hereafter sentenced has been known by any other names, and if you want to see that he or she has been convicted, his or her the owner of the state, which hereafter sont hereafter sentenced or crime, to make a record of the name, age and full personal description of such persons committed, together with the crime of which he or she has been convicted, his

demann, and upon conviction thereof he siral not only be putilished as the law presentles, but shall be rendered inclinitie to hold his position.

ALLASES TO BE PUNISHED.

SEC. 8.—Any person hereafter arrested for any crime, and for which, upon conviction, he or she is liable to be sentenced to a State prison or so a penitentiary for a term longer than six months, who at the time of such arrest or thereafter and before conviction shall give, or permit himself or hereaft to be tried under, any than his or her true nam unless it be a name under which he or sice has generally been known, or if he or she has no convicted by any other name than such as he or also has known in the same convicted by any other name than such as he or also has known in his or her lest trial for an offence, shall be deeped guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof in any case in which he or she shall be convicted of the commission of a felony, it shall be the duty of a judge holding the court in which he or she shall be convicted of the commission of a felony, it shall be the duty of a judge holding the court in which he or she shall be convicted of the commission of a felony it shall be the duty of a judge holding the court in which he or also shall be convicted of the commission of a felony of the felony of which he or she was convicted. If case any person diving such false or a given we are convicted and a case in which he or she was convicted. If case any person diving such false or assumed ones as hereinbefore specified in a case in which he or she was convicted and the law of the convicted than the convicted and the shear the person indicated or charge the shear of a proved that the person indicated or charged has given or allowed himself or person indicated or charged has given or allowed himself or person indicated or charged has given or allowed himself or person indicated or charged him leads to a case of the conviction and additional year for th

of this act, shall be deemed a vagrant, and when satisfactory proof of his or her identity, together with a certificate of any sheriff or superintendent of police that he has failed to comply with any of the requirements of section 1 of this act, given or presented before any magistrate in this Sixte authorized to have warrants in criminal actions, it shall be the duty of such magistrate forthwith to commit such person so charged to the Penionitiary of the county in which such complaint is made for a term of imprisonment not less than its months or more than one year for each offence.

SEC. 10.—All acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed.

SEC. 11.—This act shall take effect immediately.

## NEW JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

PASSAGE BY THE HOUSE OF THE GENERAL RAILROAD TAXATION AND SHERIFFS BILL-THE FIVE COUNTY ACT.

TRESTON, N. J., Feb. 23, 1876. Both houses of the Legislature held long sessions to-day. The Senate discussed the District Courts bill and laid it over temporarily.

The House passed the General Railroad Taxation and Sheriffs bill. Several petitions were presented in favor of the passage of the Five County act, and also many remonstrances against it.

A petition was presented from Passate county to abolish the office of Chosen Freeholder and substitute some other less expensive system of county govern-

some other less expensive system of county government inatead. The Attorney General sent in his opinion regarding the constitutionality of passing supplements to municipal corporations. He held that these acts could be passed only in certain cases, and not to charters, which grant special or peculiar privileges.

The State House Extension Commissioners sent in another report, stating they had a balance on hand of \$975, which covers all outstanding debts.

A joint meeting was held at noon, when several comsioners of deeds were appointed.

Speaker Carscallan endeavored to fill certain offices in the commission government of Jersey City, by offering a resolution that the joint meeting do so.

Senator Abbett objected and said the resolution was out of order, because the call issued for the meeting only provided for the election of State officers. He contended, therefore, the resolution was out of order, because the call issued for the meeting only provided for the election of State officers. He contended, therefore, the resolution was out of order.

President Sewell sustained Senator Abbett. The joint meeting then adjourned for two weeks.

The Governor and the Legislature visited the Soldiers' Children's Home this afternoon.

Speeches were made by Governor Bedle, President Sewell, Speaker Carscallan and Senator Abbett. The Home will be vacated this spring on account of the act of incorporation expiring at that time.

### JERSEY'S DIRECTOR-AT-LARGE.

In consequence of the deadlock between the Board of Freeholders of Hudson county, New Jersey. and the Director, at-Large, a large number of the county's creditors are unable to obtain payof their just claims. They refuse ment of sheir just claims. They refuse to furnish any more supplies till some security for pay-ment be afforded. Affairs took a new turn yesterday, when, on the advice of several Freeholders, it was re-solved to make application to the Supreme Court at Trenton this week for a mandamus to compel Mr. Hai-stead to sign certain bills which the Board has repeat-edly ordered to be paid.

### LIEDERKRANZ BALL.

To-night takes place, at the Academy of Music, the nest brilliant event of the ball season. The Liedekranz Society, the representative one of all our German organizations, will repair in ball costume this evening to the opera house in Irving place. An idea of what the ball will be may be surmised from the ciever and witty Carnival Gasette gotten up by the society, from

the ball will be may be surmised from the clever and witty Carnival Gazette gotten up by the society, from which we make the following extracts:—

Nine o'clock peals from the neighboring spires, and Irving place and Fourteenth street are ablaze with excitement as the curtain goes up and discovers a wild forest scope. Now a wild forest in a bail room is a great triumph of invention. It would be tree-son to the Carnival Frince not to bough before bis skill, that leves such a feeling of admiration and branches off from the beaten track of carnivalistic joility. Rocks are scattered around, as what would a forest be without rocks? Even the great Edwin feit the benefit of them. On a rock sits Orpheus tuning up his lyre. Orpheus was a very nice young man, very fond of music and equally fond of his wise. Moral, buy a fiddle before marriage. One day Mrs. Orpheus left him and went to—Pinto, a gentleman who bears a very bad reputation, as one can find out from Messra. Moody and Sankey. The afflicted husband put on his lightest summer suit and followed her. Notwibstanding the neight of the thermometer in Piuto's parior Orpheus set the old gentleman dancing the cancan with a lively tune, and coaxed his wife away. It was said that when he piayed he moved the rocks; that is, the wicked little boys stoned him. He now begins to play, and all the animais around prepare to leave. Various amphibious creatures, crocodicies, turties, salamanders, lizaris, &c., creep out and perform a dance indicative of the state of the New World previous to the dawn of civilization. Suddenly a sound of a gong is heard and the autmais vanish. The scene changes to one of brilliancy and splendor, contrasting with the gloom and dreariness of the other is the stands Columbia on a high platform, surrounded by beautiful representatives of Art, Peace, Commerce, Industry, Manulactures, Agriculture, and a host of pages. The floor committee, clegantly attired in Louis Quinze court costume, are grouped on both sides of the platform. Through immense arches and

Then the Majdhowr is seen, after her tempestuous voyage across the Athante. The Prigrims land on Plymouth Rock to solemn music and lorge on the right of Columbia. The Centennial Procession is now formed and moves forward, headed by a regiment of Continental Guards. Next come the committees and representatives of all nations.

Here is John Baji, ruddy and stout as ever, and in better humor than usual. You can guess the cause of it when you see him taking a sly look at his sues Canal shares which he has in his pocket, and by which he hopes to keep the road to India clear.

Ireland follows with a rifle team and the last score of Dolymount. The Emeralu Isle is determined to try that bull's-eye again.

Garmany is represented by Bismarck, who holds the whip over the uttramoutanes and is teaching them to caper lively to his music.

The Russian Bear seems determined to have a Thanksgiving dinner all to himself of poor Turkey.

Austro-Hungary marches gloomity along with a banner showing the Vienna Exposition, on which is inscribed, "20,000,000 florins deficit; beware of Expositions!"

Spain trundles along a baby wagon, in which King

Spain trundles along a baby wagon, in which King Alionso is asieep, and Isabella and her monks sing

Iuliabies.
Italy has four hoarse singers to represent her—Manrico, Gennaro, Polito and Almaviva. An organ grinder and his monkey tollow in the rear.

France has a noisy crowd, all vociferating at once. The communist shakes his bits at the republican, and the legitimist glares at the Bonapartist. Marshal MacMahon puts his hands to his ears to keep out the horgan dis

Manon puts his hands to his ears to keep out the horid din.

Africa has a distinguished representative in a huge gorific, on whose hairy breast is the inscription, "Am I not a man and brother?" Stanley leads him by a chain attached to a ring in his nose.

The heathen Chinee has a half dozen washermen as delegates, who are continually soliciting Melican man's custom.

as delegates, who are continually soliciting Medican man's custom.

India has the Prince of Wales riding on an elephant, with Nautch girls and Buddinsts dancing around him. South America is represented by the Emperor of Brazil, who has the Southern settlers in his train.

Washington and his Generals—The procession now moves to the music of the 'Star Spangied Banner' near the proceeding boxes. Columbia then rises from her throne, the platform drops and we see the generals of the Revolution. Washington stands in froit, surrounded by Laiayette, Steuben, De Kaib, Clinton, Khox, Koseusko, Muhlenberg, Futnam, Groene, Lee, Montgomery and a brilliant staff. The Revolutionary tableau is suddenly transformed into a grand carnivalistic picture by plerrots and tumblers, who carry a huge fan in front. This opens and completely hides the scene. The floor committee the onnee a polonaise and the ball is opened.

During the ball there will be a Pennsylvania Dutch dance around the May pole. The escape of Tweed will be commemorated, and the ex-Boss will have a hard time of it among the Pierrots.

FATALLY CRUSHED.

At noon yesterday Matthew Leary, driver and con ductor of a crosstown line horse car, met with a fatal accident at the junction of Seventh avenue and West his own and a Seventh avenue car collided and Leary's head was crushed between the two cars. He received a frightful wound. He was taken to Bellevue Bospital, where an examination showed that his skull was fractured and a portion of the brain was cozing out. At a late hour last night life was rapidly obbing away. A telegram was sent to his parents at Poughkeepste, who arrived at nine o'clock, only to find their son uncon-scious. Leary was twenty-six years old, unmarried, and was the eldest of four children.

## A REVIVALIST SENT TO JAIL.

DEMOCRATS. CONNECTICUT

Proceedings at the Convention Yesterday.

Governor Ingersoll and the State Ticket Renominated.

SPECIE PAYMENT FAVORED.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 23, 1876. The Democratic and Liberal State Convention wa held in Music Hall to-day. Every town in the State was fully represented by delegates, and the Conven-

tion was one of the most enthusiastic ever held, and, in addition, was characterized by decided unanimity in sentiment as to all important political questions

brought before it. Mr. Henry A. Mitchell, of Bristol, presided. On taking the chair he thanked the Convention for the honor conferred, and declared that it should be policy of the party to favor retrenchment in the conduct of public affairs. He believed the national debt could be reduced \$50,000,000 a year without detriment. He hoped the party would advocate nothing but gold and silver as a legitimate currency, and he hoped through wise legislation to see ere long the currency brought to as firm a basis as that of France or England. Statesmen and not political tricksters could accomplish this. He believed in a republican form of government in the strict sense of that term, and that the democratic party was the only party which could restore the prosperity,

His remarks were received with applause. After the reports of the various committees had been read and adopted, Governor Ingersoil and the gentlemen who have served the State with him so efficiently during three years were nominated by acclamation. THE TICKET.

financial and commercial, of forty years ago,

three years were nominated by acclamation.

THE TICKET.

The ticket is as follows:—
Governor—Charles R. Ingersoll.
Lieutenant Governor—George G. Gill.
Secretary of State—Marvin H. Sanger.
Treasurer—William E. Raymond.
Comptroller—Alfred R. Goodrich.
The names were received with demonstrations of applause. When these had subsided, Governor Ingersoll, who had been called for, came forward upon the platform and spoke as follows:—
Governor Ingersoll said:—I should be a very insensible man if I did not feel profoundly this expression of your approval, or should not fully appreciate the confidence in me which is implied in your action here to day. I had hoped your action would have relieved me of the position which I have held during three years, but finding so urgent a wish that the ticket which you have so firmly supported in the past should again be offered, I have concluded to forego my own feelings in the matter and to accept the nomination, and it shall be my endeavor to conduct myself as worthy of it. During the three years which I have held the office of Governor I have from time to time had occasion to make known my opinions of matters concerning the people of Concerticut. It is a satisfaction to me to know that those opinions are in accord with the sentiments of the democratic party to-day. My opinions are in all respects unchanged. Hoping the work which you may do to-day may be in accordance with the wishes of the party and in the interests of the public at large, I again thank you.

The NATIONAL CONVENTION.

thank you.

THE NATIONAL CONVENTION.

The following delegates were then chosen to represent the State at the National Democratic Convention to be held in St. Louis June 27, 1876:—

Perst District.—At large, A. E. Burr, of Hartford; Hartford county, R. D. Hubbara; Tolland county, R. S.

Hariford county, R. D. Hubbara; Toliand county, R. S. Hicks.

Scond District.—At large, Colin M. Ingersoll, of New Haven; New Haven county, Thomas Elms; Middlesox county, Isaac Arnold.

Third District.—At large, F. D. Loomis, of New London; New London county, Edward Hunter; Windham county, John L. Hunter.

Fourth District.—At large, William H. Barnum, of Salisbury; Fairfield county, Henry Sherwood and Dwight Morris.

The State is entitled to twelve delegates in the Convention, or twice the number of its Congressional delegation.

gation.

The report of the Committee on Resolutions was read by its chairman, Hon. A. E. Burr, of Hartford, as follows:

THE PLATFORM.

The democratic-liberal party of Connecticut, in Convention assembled, on this 23d day of February, 1876, pledge themselves anew to the principles which they have repeatedly adopted and which the people of this State have ap-

themselves anew to the principles which they have repeatedly adopted and which the people of this State have approved:—

First—The constitution and the Union shall be maintained, with the supremacy of the civil over the military authority, and we demand for the individual the largest liberty consistent with public order; for the State, self government, and for the federal administration a return to the methods of peace and the constitutional timitations of power.

Second—The civil service of the government has become alarmingly corrupt. It is an instrument of personal ambition and an object of selfish greed, it has become a reproach to free institutions. We, therefore, regard thorough reform of the civil service as one of the most pressing necessities of the hour; and, believing that honesty, capacity and fidelity constitute the only valid claim to public employment, we demand that public station shall become again a post of purity and honor.

Third—The public credit of the Union must be maintained. Pederal taxaston should provide means necessary to pay the expenses of the government, economically administered, and for a steady reduction of the national debt, while the tariff laws should be adjusted for the purpose of revenue only.

Fourth—The public lands must be preserved for actual settlers; and subsidies of money or land to corporations and speculators should cease entirely.

Firth—The democratic majority in the House of Represen-

only.

Fourth—The public lands must be preserved for actual settlers; and subsidies of money or land to corporations and speculators should case entirely.

Fifth—The democratic majority in the House of Representatives are especially deserving of popular support in their policy of reducing the expenditures of the federal government to the actuan needs of the public service, thus cutting off the supplies which have for eleven years invited corruption and ied an army of plunderers.

Sixth—That the only currency known to the constitution of the United States is gold and silver, and coin forms the only stable basis for the commercial necessities of the world. The democratic party of the Union has never failed to recognise and support this essential principle. But following a great and coally war we find an irredoemable currency at our doors. It is, therefore, the duty of Congress to adopt such measures as shall lead to an early resumption of specie payments, while guarding its acts by that prudence which the interests of commercial, manufacturing and industrial pursuits impersatively demand.

Socials—That the act of the last Congress, passed by the republican majority, declaring that there shall be specie payments on the 1st day of January, 1878, was a scheme of mere party expediency. Supported by no measure tending to secure resumption, it was a deception and a fraud. Its results have been injurious, as the business interests of the country could not be shaped and conducted to harmonize with an ineffective and deceptive and greated to harmonize with an ineffective and deceptive and stream of the country could not be shaped and conducted to harmonize with an ineffective and deceptive and growth of the constitutional basis.

Republic—That this Convention, having confidence in the ability and integrity of the Senators and Representatives in Congress from this State, rely upon such action at their hands as will aid in placing the finances of the country upon the constitutional basis.

Resolved, That the democratic legi

next.

It will be observed that the coming election is the last that will be held in Connecticut in the spring; that the terms of the officers chosen are for eight months only, and that hereafter the annual elections will be held in November, this year on the day of the Presidential election. This being the centennial year the election, in view of Connecticut's historical associations, will have special significance.

After speciales by a number of delegates the Convention adjourned.

## MARYLAND REPUBLICANS.

BALTIMORE, Feb 23, 1874. The Republican State Central Committee have called a Republican State Convention to meet at Frederick City, on May 4, to select delegates to the National Re-

OHIO PROHIBITION CONVENTION. COLUMBUS, Feb. 23, 1576.

The State Prohibition Convention met here to-day about 100 delegates being present.

Resolutions were adopted declaring that the making and vending of alcoholic liquors as a beverage is traught

with evil to property, peace, health and life; that gov ernments are ordained by God for man, to secure him protection in the enjoyment and use of life and to shield him against the wrong and criminal acts consequent on the use of rum; that the makers of governments who fail, either through omission, neglect or purpose, to secure this protection to citizens of every class are justly A REVIVALIST SEAT TO JAIL.

A REVIVALIST SEAT TO JAIL.

A REVIVALIST SEAT TO JAIL.

Chargeable with violating the design of government; the unrestrained sale of liquors in the country makes the person indicated or chargeable with violating of the unrestrained sale of liquors in the country makes a case of the unrestrained sale of liquors in the country makes acan beautiful to be tried under a false or assumed name it shall be the duty of the justice Monk, of Hoboken. For some time past parpose of government; that no government of the unrestrained sale of liquors in the country makes acase of the unrestrained sale of liquors in the country makes acase of the unrestrained sale of liquors in the country makes acase of the unrestrained sale of liquors in the country makes acase of the unrestrained sale of liquors in the country makes acase of the unrestrained sale of liquors in the country makes acase of the unrestrained sale of liquors in the country makes acase of the unrestrained sale of liquors in the country makes acase of the unrestrained sale of liquors in the country makes acase of the unrestrained sale of liquors in the country makes acase of the unrestrained sale of liquors in the country makes acase of the unrestrained sale of liquors in the country makes acase of the unrestrained sale of liquors in the country makes acase of the unrestrained sale of liquors in the country makes acase of the unrestrained sale of liquors in the country makes acase of the unrestrained sale of liquors in the country makes acase of the unrestrained sale of liquors in the country makes acase of the unrestrained sale of liquors in the country makes acase of the unrestrained sale of liquors in the country makes acase of the unrestrained sale of liquors in the country makes acase of the unrestrained sale of liquors in the country makes acase of the unrestrained sale of liquors in the country makes acase of the unrestrained sale of liquors in the country makes acase of the unrestrained sale of liquors acase of the unrestrained sa chargeable with violating the design of government;

desecration of the Sabbath by the carousal of liquor drinking transgressors.

THE TICKET.

The following State ticket was nominated:—
Secretary of State—E. S. Chapman, of Montgomery.
Judge of the Supreme Court—D. W. Gage, of Cleveland.

Member of the Board of Public Works-Fordinand Schumacher, of Akron. Comprisier of the Treasury-J. C. Murdock, of Mor-gan county. of Commissioner-George R. Jenkins, of Jefferson A resolution was also adopted calling on the General Assembly to take steps to gather statistics showing the crime, disease and death incident to the manufacture, sale and use of alcoholic beverages.

INDIANA DEMOCRATIC STATE CEN-TRAL COMMITTEE.

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 23, 1876. The Democratic State Central Committee met in this city to-day and selected Wednesday, April 19, as the time for holding the State Convention. Senator Mo-Donald resigned the chairmanship and General Munsos was appointed to the vacancy.

## ANTI-TAMMANY DOINGS.

The anti-Tammany Committee on Contested Seats. Thomas J. Creamer chairman, met yesterday afternoon in Irving Hall. The delegation from the Fifteenth district, headed by Robert Power, was admitted to the General Committee.

### RUBENSTEIN.

ONE OF HIS WITNESSES ARRESTED FOR PER-JURY-HIS FATHER'S CRY TO JUDAN FOR HELP-HE STILL TRUSTS IN JEHOVAH.

Joel Sammitt, the brother-in-law of Pesach Ruber stein, was arraigned in the Court of Sessions, Brooklyn, yesterday, on an indictment for per-jury, in swearing falsely for Rubenstein's delence. By the direction of his counsel, Mr. Mott, he pleaded "not guilty." Assistant District Attorney Moore signified his willingness to accept bail, and fixed the amount at \$2,500. Counsel stated that if would be impossible for Sammitt to procure that, amount of bail in Brooklyn, but that he could readily command it in New York. Judge Moore said that al though it was the rule that Brooklyn ball should be given, he would allow one of the prisoner's bondsmen to be a New York citizen and the other a resident of Brooklyn. Mr. Mott thought that, notwithstanding this liberal concession, a Brooklyn bondsman could not be secured. Judge Moore Snally decided to accept Messrz. Lewis & Jacob Jacobs, cloth ters, of No. 139 Chatham street, and Sammitt was set at liberty. His trial will take place on the first Tuesday in March.

AN APPEAL TO ISRABAL

A letter has been issued in German, addressed by Israel, the tather of the condemned murderer, Pesach N. Rubenstein, to all the sons of Judah. It calls with pathetic emphasis upon the Hebrew race for funds to procure all possible legal assistance to save his suffering the penalty of death to which he is sentenced. It is in these terms:-

is in these terms:—

ISRAEL'S CRY FOR HELP.

DEAR BROTHERS AND FRIENDS—I, an unfortunate father, come to you with broken heart, bloody wounds and tearful eyes, appealing for compassion. My unfortunate and wretched son is stamped as a murderer and condemned to death by the rope. But you, iriends and brothers, know him, and know right well that he is a God-learing man and honorable in all his dealings. Yes, my son is in truth a God-learing and pious man, and it is therefore incredible that he did the murder which is laid the his charge. His hands did not shed this blood not commit this murder. But the Court condemned him, nevertheless, being guided by laise testimony and subjected to the influence of wicked and godiess men, who, by faise statements, laid the blame on him, while the testimony of honorable people who testified to the influence of the poor fellow was disregarded.

Therefore I beg for compassion and cry aloud, "Helpihelp!" Oh! help me, ye good people, that I may put assue this reproach from me and from all our brethren, the children of Israel.

Ye tender hearted, beseech you for my life and the life of my whole family and those who dwell under my root, who will otherwise, with tears and sorrow, soon follow me into the grave. For can we survive such a

life of my whole family and those who dwell under my root, who will otherwise, with tears and serrow, soon follow me into the grave. For can we survive such a misfortune? Is it possible to behold an innocent child die upon the gallows and still ourselves remain

alive?

Therefore, I beg you help me so far as possible to bring the real truth to the daylight and to open the eyes of the people and the judges that they can perceive the innocence of my son.

Help me to secure a second trial; help me to turn aside the bloody judgment from my son and my whole family. I have already given all I possessed to rescue him, and am not able to do anything more.

If you do not now come to my help the blood of my son—his innocent blood—will flow to our reproach and the reproach of scattered Israel among those with whom religious hate still rules, and our enemies wil rejoice.

whom religious hate and rules, so the rejoice.

I swear to you, brothers! Israel's children! my son has said to me, with bloody tears, "Thou knowest, father, my days, yea, my hour's and seconds are numbered. He who goes to death should confess openly. He should not die in sin, without having previously confessed all his sins and repented, or without asking forgiveness of all those to whom he has ever done wroag. But I swear to thee, dear father, that I am totally innocent of the murder laid to my charge. They seek my death from religious hate alone."

And it is really so, beloved brethren. For look—only read the speech delivered by the District Attorney before the bloody judgment ici. He not only

And it is really so, beloved brethren. For look—only read the speech delivered by the District Attorney before the bloody judgment feil. He not only sought the condemnation of my son, but tried also to cast suspicion on the witnesses for the defence.

Did he not express himself with, enmity toward all Jewry when he said, "If I do not make it clear that this Jew here is guilty? I shall never show that any murderer is guilty?\(^1\) And so shall my child be slaughtered in his young days notwithstanding there is no guilt upon him.

Brothers of our race! I appeal to you for pity! So long as I could I made every sacrince possible. But what shall I begin now? Where seek help if not from you, ye plous and God fearing, in whose nearits are treasured the wellare of your people and the care of your religion? We have lose enough who strangle us, destroy us and shed our pure blood, though innocent. I pour out my broken heart before you and weep bloody tears. Oh! help me, all who can, to secure for my son—my sick and blood spitting son—a second process, and perhaps save him from the gallows. For God may have mercy and so direct that in the course of time the real murderer may be discovered. But if, after my son is slain, the murderer shall be lound, what good would is do him?

Therefore is promptness necessary, for time is short. Only crue!, hard and vulgar people can look forward.

slain, the marderer shall be lound, what good would is
do him?
Therefore is promptness necessary, for time is short.
Only cruet, hard and vulgar people can look forward
to the moment when my son's blood shall flow, and
put a spot on our name. Herein is the saying fulfilled,
"Who saves a soul in israel to him it will be counted
as if he had saved the whole world."
Help me, and the Holy One—hallowed be His name—
will have mercy upon you, that you shall know noth
ing of misery; for he who is merciful will find mercy
in heaven. I pray yo, forsake me not, brothera,
lerael's culidren. For if we stand not by each other
what will our toes say, whose thoughts and deeds are
directed only to the extinguishing of the name of Israel
and to drive us like sleep to the stanghter?
Sealed with the bloody tears of a sorrowing and
heart broken friend.

Son of Reb Zebt Rubenstein.
The contents of the above better were communicated
to the condemned man this morning by his father, whe
informed him that it had been sent to his countrymes
throughout the United States, and that there were stil
hopes of securing that pecuniary and which they seen
to think is all that is necessary to procure a new trial.
Pessoh Nisan received the news very questly, so far as
known.

Rubenstein's father and sister had a long talk with

Reson Assar vector.

Rubenstein's father and sister had along talk with him in Brooklyn July yesterday and told him that they had issued the above letter and were making all possible efforts to save him from the gallows.

THE BAUER POISONING CASE. At the Coroner's inquest, held yesterday afternoon in the case of Mr. Bauer, the wealthy baker of Smith street, Brooklyn, who died suddenly last Thursday, the verdict rendered was that he came to his death by sui-cide, having taken cyanide of potassium while laboring under temporary aberration of mind.

SUMNER, THE ALLEGED FORGER.

In consequence of the engagement of Judge Knapp in the Supreme Court at Trenton from Wednesday to Friday inclusive this week the remainder of the tes timony in the case of Perrine H. Sumner, the alleged California forger, now in jail at Jersey City, will be taken before Supreme Court Commissioner Nugent, and a decision will be rendered within a few days. Judge Knapp required Officer Osborne to state specifically whether it Sumner were surrendered to him he would travel by sea or by land, and Osborne stated he would travel by land.

## STEALING FROM SING SING.

For some time past the prison keepers at Sing Sing have suspected a convict named J. H. Hall, who was sentenced for sending through the mail obscene books, of robbing his fellow comrades of clothing and money, and sending the same to his wife, who resides at No 216 Gates avenue, Brooklyn, They notified the police officials of Brooklyn of their suspicions, and the house was searched on Thursday afternoon by Detective Frost, who found a small amount of clothing and some \$50 in bills. Mrs. Hall declared her entire ignorance of the fact that they had been stolen and gave them up willingly. The goods were returned to the prison officials yesterday. There seems to be some mysters as to how Hall managed to send the goods and money to Brooklyn.